GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

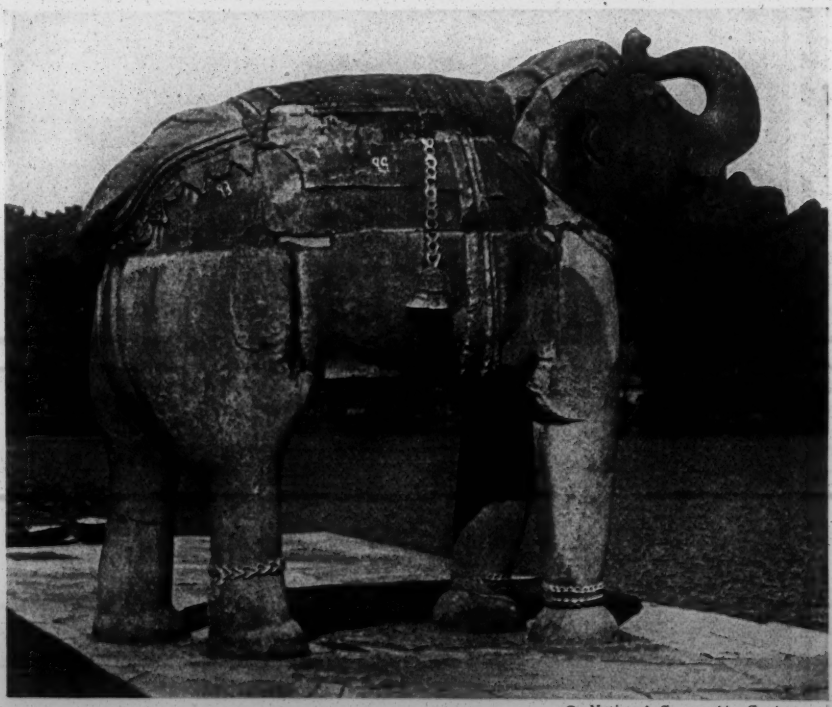
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

CONTENTS FOR WEEK OF DECEMBER 10, 1923. Vol. II. No. 20.

1. Wiesbaden: Where French Troops Guard Famous German Baths.
2. Who Are the Sikhs?
3. Teheran Seeks New Styles of Government and Dress.
4. Rio Grande do Sul: Brazil's Wild and Woolly South.
5. Another Change in Africa's Map.



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ONE OF THE MARBLE ELEPHANTS OF THE JAI SAMAND DAM. (See Bulletin No. 2.)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

The Geographic News Bulletin is published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Wiesbaden: Where French Troops Guard Famous German Baths

FRANCE for five years has more or less controlled Germany's favorite swimming hole. Though the occupation of the Ruhr industrial district is attracting most attention at present, a traveler also will find French troops in Wiesbaden, internationally famous watering place a few miles from the Rhine stream. Wiesbaden falls within one of the bridgehead districts seized by the Allies at the close of the war.

Wiesbaden's name might indicate to the imaginative that it is literally the place for splashings in an old "swimmin' hole," for it means "meadow bath." But if rural simplicity and solitude ever marked the ablutions in Wiesbaden's hot waters it was ages ago. As early as 11 B. C. the place was the site of one of the string of fortresses which the Roman Empire flung across central Europe to keep back the German hordes. One can almost picture a Roman legionary, leaving the luxurious baths of Rome and reluctantly accepting exile in the northern wilderness, finding with surprise that he had at least a sort of substitute for one of his favorite indoor sports, and could parboil himself to his heart's content in Wiesbaden's natural hot waters.

A Blighty Haven for the Rhine Watch

In somewhat the same way the soldiers of the armies of the Allies who were commissioned to keep watch on the Rhine looked to modern Wiesbaden as a sort of plum among assignments in the occupied area, and frankly envied the men of the French regiments who have been quartered there. When they could obtain leaves, Doughboys (while American troops were on the Rhine), Tommies, Anzacs, Belgians, Italians and Poilus from other sections turned toward this city near the Rhine.

To the American, Wiesbaden is a sort of inland Atlantic City, a Mount Clemens, Michigan, and a Hot Springs rolled into one. To the Britisher it is a kind of central European Brighton; and to the Frenchman, a northern Aix-les-Bains. For a long time it was a Germanic Monte Carlo. That was during its period under the Counts of Nassau. When the city and its surrounding territory came into possession of Prussia in 1866 public gambling was prohibited and the town's character as a watering place was emphasized again. Thus Monte Carlo's rapid growth in popularity from about that time may have been due in no small part—far-fetched as it might seem at first glance—to changes in German politics.

Visitors from Many Countries Doubled Population

While to the troops of occupation the drawing power of Wiesbaden was augmented both because of its proximity and the contrast to their inactivity in the "every-day towns" of the Rhine, the city's appeal does not expend itself nearby. Before the World War it was the premier watering place of Germany and one of the best known of international vacation centers, drawing its quota of visitors from all civilized countries. Not only did it call to those who needed medicinal waters and those who fancied they needed them, but it held out attractions as well to the socially inclined of all ages. To youth with its love for outdoor games and tramping it provided beautiful parks and clubs and picturesque mountains nearby, as well as the indoor allurements of casino life. So great

UMI

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA HAVE WORLD'S GREAT CATTLE RANCHES

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Vast numbers of hides are stretched and dried in Argentina and in the neighboring state to the north, to be sent to Europe and America, where they are dressed and made into shoes and other kinds of leather goods. (See Bulletin No. 4.)

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Who Are the Sikhs?

BEST SELLERS and song hits have introduced the American public to desert Sheiks, but for unknown reasons the song writers and authors have neglected India's Sikhs, whose history is nearly as romantic as the fictional tales of the sons of the desert.

"Does 'Sikh' mean a religion or a nationality?" is apt to be the first question asked in a discussion of the subject.

While Sikhism primarily is a religion it has placed its mark strongly on its adherents who inhabit northwest India. Even today, when the Sikh commonwealth no longer exists, their religion sets Sikhs apart practically as a distinct people from the followers of the Hindu and Mohammedan religions who surround them.

Sikhism originated in the important plains country of the Punjab in northwestern India, not far from the great Indus River and the mountains which form the boundary between India and Afghanistan; and this has remained the region of its greatest strength. It arose toward the close of the fifteenth century. The immediate cause for the birth of Sikhism seems to have been the need for a protest against the idolatry, caste system, and cruel practices of Hinduism, the fanaticism of Mohammedanism, and the subjection of women practiced by both those dominant religions.

The region of the "five rivers," which is the meaning of Punjab, is one of the best known areas of India, since it not only is a favorite Kipling locale, but also contains the semi-capital, Simla, and the new capital, Delhi, with its world-famed bazaars. The entire Punjab comprises an area about equal to that of North and South Dakota. It rests upon a broad base along the foothills of the Himalayas, and a major portion slopes between the valleys of the Indus and the Sutlej to an apex southwest of their confluence. A rectangle lies west of the Indus along the Baluchistan border, while a second triangle, with the upper Sutlej as its base, projects toward the southeast.

Amritsar the Mecca of the Sikhs

Near the geographical center of the Punjab is Amritsar, city of carpets and malaria to the outside world, but, what is more important in India, holy city of the Sikhs. Thirty-six miles to the west is Lahore, where the founder of Sikhism, Nanak, was born less than a quarter of a century before Columbus discovered America.

Nanak, the "Guru" or Teacher, who founded Sikhism, struck out boldly against abuses in the religions about him. He taught there is one God, though He may be called by many names. Simplicity was emphasized. Unlike Hindus, Sikhs could eat meat, though beef was excepted.

A phase of Sikhism, far-reaching in its results, was its insistence on the observance of rules of health. In addition to eating what most westerners regard as a more strengthening diet than the vegetarian fare of the Hindu, Sikhs were to ban alcoholic beverages and tobacco, were to bathe daily in cold water, and were not to make pilgrimages to Hindu holy places. The practice of making pilgrimages is considered an important factor in the spreading of disease in India.

UMI

was the pre-war vogue of Wiesbaden that with its permanent population of about 100,000, it was annually entertaining twice that number of visitors.

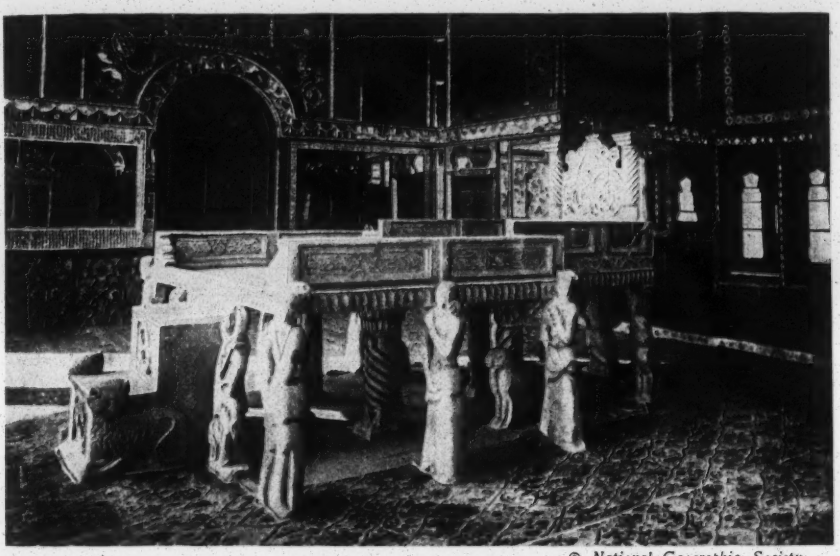
As a pleasure city, Wiesbaden's physical appeal is marked. It nestles in a "mild nook of the Rhine valley" though it is three miles north of that famous stream. From it extend charming valleys among the heavily wooded hills that rise a few miles away. Delightful paths thread the valleys and lead over the hills, and for those who must depend upon mechanical mountain climbing there is a cable railway that ascends the Nero Berg. However the hillstops are reached, once there, one has spread before him wonderful views of the Rhenish plain.

Taxed Visitors One and One-half Marks a Day

And the city itself is in keeping with its surrounding. It has been built sumptuously with broad shaded streets, extensive parks, numerous fine villas in spacious gardens, and public and semi-public buildings that delight the eye. The most popular place in Wiesbaden is probably the great domed Kurhous. From its name translated literally one might expect to find a sort of sanatorium; in reality it is a mammoth casino, the finest and most imposing edifice of its sort in Germany. In it are a luxurious promenade, concert, lounging and gaming rooms and a reading room. For those who would dine with dignity there is a well appointed restaurant; for those preferring quaintness a grill room.

Visitors to Wiesbaden before 1914 remember it best for achieving the "nuisance tax" before post-war financing made it a world-wide incident of daily life. The visitor remaining in the city over four days was taxed one and one-half marks per day—with rates for longer periods and discounts for the family!

Bulletin No. 1, December 10, 1923.



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THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S MAGNIFICENT ALABASTER THRONE

From this famous dais Persia's ruler holds his New Year's reception (which takes place in March). The ministers of all the countries having diplomatic relations with Persia are present on this occasion, wearing their court costumes, and it is a brilliant assemblage. The Shah sits in a jeweled armchair on the throne and the court poet (in his official regalia, which consists of a long coat of beautiful cashmere) reads his greetings. The Shah's band plays throughout the celebration. (See Bulletin No. 3.)

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Teheran Seeks New Styles of Government and Dress

RECENTLY it has become highly popular for eastern nations to invite foreign experts, generally from the United States or Great Britain, to come into their countries as financial, scientific or administrative advisers. With Persia this practice is a habit. A group of financial experts, many of them college professors, has recently returned from Teheran, their headquarters while they were engaged in such a mission.

Wear Veil and Ballet Costume

Teheran presents a strange sight to a traveler. An oriental city where women adhere rigidly to the veil in the streets, but have adopted the costume of the ballet girl in their homes promises a medley of the West and the East. Donkeys and trams, snake charmers and automobiles, ragged beggars and ladies of Parisian fashion from the foreign quarters, alley-like thoroughfares of mud houses and broad, shaded streets of European residences, vendors sitting cross-legged, chewing melon seeds, who would resent your paying the first price they asked, and modern drug stores where it would seem you might buy anything but drugs—such is composite Teheran.

Teheran is Khaki. "Khaki" is a Persian word meaning "muddy." As you approach, its houses of mud blend into the treeless landscape: when you are in it the tan of face and costume of its people, the nondescript hues of its myriad donkeys, blend into the khaki picture.

Donkeys, Donkeys and Just Donkeys

The donkeys of Teheran deserve a paragraph of their own. In the older quarters of the city they take most of the street. A pedestrian often has to press against the wall to give passage for donkeys which are enveloped down to their scrawny knees with brush wood, the donkeys with their equally nonchalant riders, the donkeys with carcasses of meat animals being driven to markets, and just donkeys.

Many of the occidental features of Teheran represent the normal penetration of trade activities; some of the more incongruous aspects resulted from the efforts of the late Shah Nase-ed-din to introduce wholesale the practices he observed upon a visit to Paris. His Highness, so the story goes, was attracted by the ballet at an opera and ordered the front row purchased for his harem. Finding that impossible he commanded all the ladies of his very considerable establishment to adopt the ballet costume. Other harems followed the fashion hint of the royal residence.

Capital City Built of Mud

While the beauty of the country around Teheran is different from the natural beauties of an American landscape, it has an appeal of its own. The city is nearly 4,000 feet above sea level, within sight of snow-capped mountains. For the most part it literally is "built of the mud on which it stands. The palace of the Shah, from a distance, is strongly suggestive in its outline of our U. S. Weather Bureau Building, in Washington, and other government structures are

UMI

Good Works Insisted Upon by Teachers

The five great virtues stressed by the Sikh teachers were contentment, compassion, piety, patience, and morality. The five deadly sins to be shunned were lust, anger, covetousness, worldly love, and pride. The Sikh faith could almost be condensed into the injunction: Love God and your fellow-man; keep a pure heart; lead a temperate, wholesome, normal life. Because of these simple fundamentals it has been called the most occidental of eastern religions.

Strangely enough, this religion which probably is the closest approach to Christianity that ever sprang from east of the Suez shows a development exactly opposite to that which marked the prevailing religion of Europe and America.

Religion of Compassion Later Becomes Militant

The Christian religions generally regard the "eye for an eye" doctrine of the Old Testament to have been superseded by the teaching regarding forgiveness unto "seventy times seven" which is to be found in the New Testament. The Granth, or Bible, of the Sikhs has in its early portion this injunction, "If anyone treat you ill, bear it. If you bear it three times God himself will fight for you and humble your enemies." It is interesting to note that this philosophy formed the keynote of the activities of Gandhi, leader of the non-cooperative movement.

However, in a second book, or New Testament, called "Granth of the Tenth Reign," is to be found this bit of poetry:

> "I bow to the Arrow and the Cannon
> Which destroy the enemy.
> I bow to the Sword and the Rapier
> Which destroy the will."

And it is because the latter passage today is more generally adhered to by the Sikhs, with whom religion is the most intense reality of life, that their minority population in the Punjab has become an important factor in India's geography, economics, and political history.

Under persecution by Mohammedan Mogul emperors the Sikhs were knitted together more firmly and finally about the close of the seventeenth century, after one of their Gurus was martyred, their future was changed by a new leader, Guru Gobind Singh, from a peaceful to a militant religion.

Baptism of the Sword for Their Soldiers

All men who were willing to die for their religion were given this baptism, with holy water, sprinkled from a two-edged sword. These, the picked men of the Sikhs, were trained as soldiers, not for purposes of aggression or to extend their faith by force, but to protect their religion. After a while the Sikhs, in spite of their wonderful army, were driven from the Punjab plains by the Mohammedans; but hidden away in the hills and held together by their militant religion, they prospered. When the Mogul empire collapsed the Sikhs again took possession of the plains country and by about 1800 had built up a great Sikh commonwealth under the rule of a Sikh Maharaja with his capital at Lahore.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, the Sikhs came into collision with the British. After two wars which constituted the most serious military opposition which the British encountered in India, the Sikhs were defeated and their territory was made a part of British India. The Sikhs then became adherents of the British, and thanks to military ability, their most valuable supporters among the Indian peoples. They remained loyal and assisted with their armies during the Indian Mutiny in 1857 and are credited with having saved India to Great Britain during that trying period.

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Rio Grande do Sul: Brazil's Wild and Woolly South

BRAZIL: Tropical forests—rubber—coffee.

That is the usual thumbnail picture of the huge republic of South America. But it takes no account of Brazil's South, and especially of Rio Grande do Sul. That State, mentioned in dispatches because of the revolution which it has on its hands, gives a different picture, and presents a Brazil into which hundreds of thousands of citizens of the United States could fit in peace times with little violence to their daily routine.

Where North Is South and South Is North

Reverse directions in comparison with the United States, and you have an explanation of the importance of Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil's North has a tropical climate; and there is the Brazilian "black belt," where live millions of Negroes. The South has a temperate zone climate at its best; and Rio Grande do Sul, most distant from the equator, leads all the rest of the states in climatic agreeableness from the point of view of Northern Europeans and North Americans. This has been a "white man's country" from the first, and it has been the leader in many ways in Brazilian development.

But there is a marked difference between Brazil's South and our own North. This southernmost of Brazil's states has close affiliations with our West, for it is a "cow country." On the 91,000 square miles of Rio Grande do Sul are more than a quarter as many cattle as in the entire United States. Water and grass are abundant, droughts are practically unknown, and the rolling country, with its numerous tree-covered hills, furnishes a charming and stimulating countryside in contrast to the dreary and often dry level of many of the world's great cattle-raising regions. Travelers who have visited all the leading live-stock countries assert that Rio Grande do Sul's pasture lands are superior to those of Argentina, South Africa, the United States and Australia; and that here, under the Southern Cross, is the coming "cow country" of the world.

Other States May Challenge Supremacy

Until fairly recently Rio Grande do Sul's cattle were neglected by companies in search of beef to transport; and the state had to content itself with shipping millions of dollars worth of "jerked beef" and hides. Recently tremendous freezing plants have been erected, and now Brazilian beef is finding its way to the world markets in competition with that from Argentina and Australia. Since this region is somewhat closer to Europe and the United States than its competitors, the industry seems assured of a steady development.

Although fortunately situated in so many respects for the raising of cattle, Rio Grande do Sul has no monopoly on the cattle industry, according to one Brazilian authority. Next to that state in the number of head of cattle is the great interior state of Minas Geraes. This is the center of the dairy industry, as Rio Grande do Sul is the center of the packing, salting, and leather industry. The dairy herds of Minas supply the whole country with butter and cheese and the people of Rio de Janeiro with milk. Settled at first as a result of the discovery of diamonds and precious metals it developed into a great pastoral and agricultural state.

UMI

grouped in the square. In the palace is the famous throne of inlaid gold and dazzling crown jewels, purchased in the years before 1906, when the Shah of Persia was as complete an autocrat as the Sultan of Turkey, and had an untrammeled sway with the public money.

You can ride out of Teheran on a railway train for only six miles, to Shah Abdul-azim. Persia has been called the most uncomfortable country in the world for travelers. The carriers are limited to donkeys and camels in most places, yet, though Teheran may now be reached by motor over excellent roads constructed by the Tsar when Russia was competing with Great Britain for the balance of influence there.

When the inhuman Agha Mohammed Khan, after a bitter civil war, in 1793 founded the Turkish dynasty which ruled more than 100 years, he did not dare to establish the seat of government at a spot so far removed from the pasture lands of the Kajars as Shiraz, the former capital. So Teheran, which not only commanded the highways of the plateau, but also the entrance to the Elburz passes leading to this tribe's original possessions on the southeastern shores of the Caspian, became the capital of the Kajar kings.

Teheran a "Made" Capital Like Washington

At that time the new capital, which had been wiped out by the Afghans in 1723, consisted of not more than three thousand houses of sun-dried brick. A European traveler who visited Teheran in 1796 wrote that, "In spite of Agha Mohammed's efforts to induce people to settle and merchants and manufacturers to establish themselves there, the population does not amount to more than 15,000 souls, including a garrison of 3,000."

But once the prestige of the new dynasty was established, this mud-walled hamlet grew with amazing rapidity, considering the decadence of its surroundings; and today, with its 300,000 inhabitants and its foreign colony representing at least a score of nationalities, it is not only the metropolis of Persia, but a city of considerable international importance.

The substitution of internal peace for anarchy in the country was bound to repopulate this productive district, but the shifting of trade routes westward, through the rise of Russian commerce, largely restricted Teheran's commercial importance to that of a local distributing center. It grew, therefore, like Washington or Petrograd, because it was the capital; because the Kajars were ruling with a firm, steadying hand, and because Persia was being forced into the widening commercial and political plans of the great powers.

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Another Change in Africa's Map

GREAT BRITAIN has recently ceded to Belgium a mid-African area larger than the State of Connecticut which is one of the most densely populated, most interesting, and least known parts of that continent.

The tract in question is a part of the Ruanda-Urundi Territory, which lies between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria, south of a volcanic range whose lofty peaks often glisten with snow though they lie within a hundred miles of the equator.

Gulliver's Pygmies and Athletic Giants

Ruanda is the land of the Wambutti pygmies and the Watussi giants, the latter the "most aristocratic of all negro tribes" and one of the last to retain a sultan who holds absolute sway over the lives, property, and lands of his subjects.

A medium-sized Watussi man stands five feet, eleven inches, in his stockingless feet; seven feet is not an extreme height. These forest giants are well proportioned and athletic. If some of them were admitted to amateur athletic competition among civilized nations world records would go toppling. An explorer reports a jump he measured of 8 feet, 5 inches. Though he had no accurate timing devices the same observer expresses the opinion that the Watussi men can overtake trained athletes of the western world in both sprint and distance runs.

Literally a Land of Milk and Honey

The Watussi live most literally in a land of milk and honey. They raise cattle and bees. The hillsides of their high, temperate, equatorial home abound in big-horned oxen, calves, sheep and goats. Dried grass is burned off these slopes and tender, juicy grasses shoot forth in a surprisingly short time.

The pastoral people of the Ruanda-Urundi region are the Wahutu, and they have neither the prowess nor the dignity of their giant neighbors. The Germans, who ruled this area before the war as a part of German East Africa, tried them out on railroad building. Some of them died; the rest ran away with as much wire as they could carry to make themselves anklets.

Germans Allowed Barbaric Monarch Free Sway

While the Germans were in control of the vast territory which has been renamed Tanganyika they were active in nearly all parts of it except in this far northwest corner. They felt that to depose the sultans of the Ruanda and the Urundi regions would make for an anarchy which would have cost vast sums to quell, for these two sultans held sway over populations estimated at a million and a half.

The court of the coal-black sultan of the Watussi was barbaric but dignified. When it was visited by a German explorer, the sultan, known as the "msinga," was borne on a palanquin, a sort of stretcher with its poles resting on the shoulders of four men, and he was surrounded by a guard of 500 spear-bearing soldiers. His courtiers wore no clothes, but were bedecked with ornaments. From their waists were suspended strings of skins and hides, around their necks were circlets

UMI

Taught Garibaldi How to Revolt

But the future of the cattle business in Brazil may be in the greater interior states of Goyaz and Minas Geraes. Here there are literally uncounted millions of acres of virgin land ideal for the cattle business. Already the number of cattle in those two states reaches approximately six million head and only a small portion of the available land has been touched. Here conditions reflect even more accurately the conditions of the great plains of Texas and our Southwest during the heyday of the cattle-raising industry. The herds are pastured in great grassy plains that know no fences and a large part of them no owners, and are rounded up once a year and driven sixty or ninety days to the neighboring State of Sao Paulo, where they are sold to the agents of the packing houses. There they are fattened up for nine months and then shipped by rail to the slaughterhouses.

Rio Grande do Sul is not alone a "cow country." Its soil grows to perfection the grains and vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone. There has been considerable development along these lines; and the country seems destined to prove that there can actually be a compromise in the old war between agriculture and stock-raising which has raged since before the days of Abraham. In manufacturing, only one state, Sao Paulo, surpasses Rio Grande do Sul. The state is the only vineyard of Brazil, producing annually 10,000,000 liters of wine.

Bulletin No. 4, December 10, 1923.

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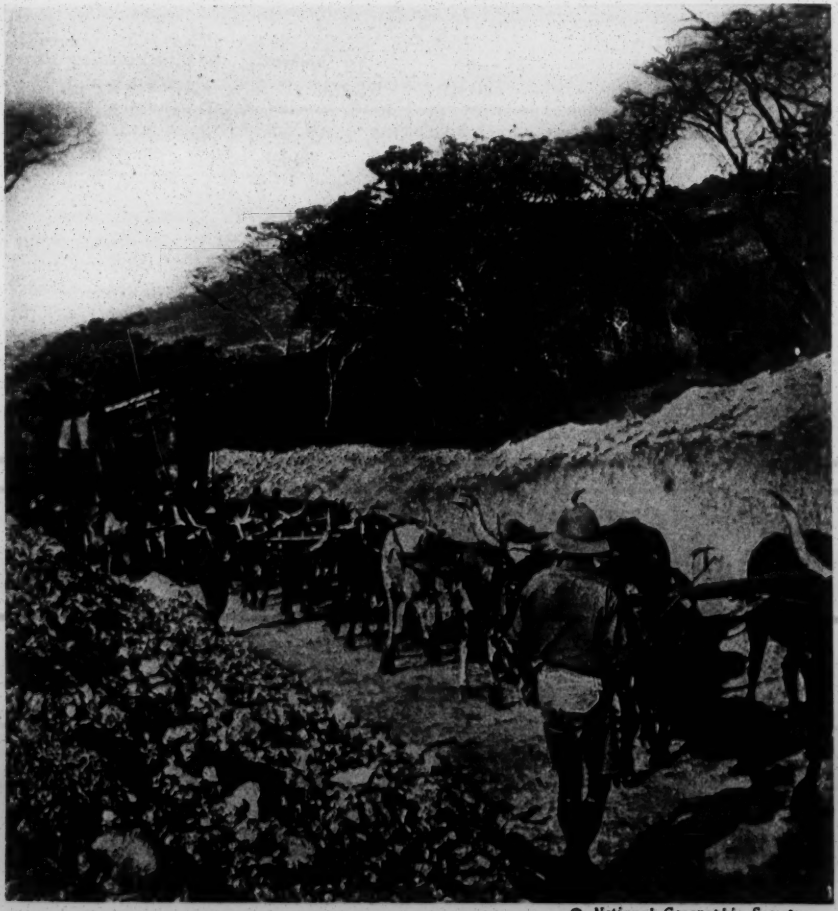
THE RHINE SEEN FROM A ZEPPELIN

After the World War Allied troops held three bridgeheads on the Rhine. France added to this controlled territory the Ruhr region which she occupied in 1923. The city of Wiesbaden, famous international watering place, is located in one of the controlled bridgehead sectors. (See Bulletin No. 1.)

of banana hemp on which were hung an assortment of ornaments, and across their bushy hair a comb ran from ear to ear. To this comb was anchored a pearl string that lay across their foreheads.

The reception was similar to that accorded the sultan's chiefs who find frequent opportunity to bring him gifts, and upon all such occasions the beating of drums summons the court to festivities which grow ever more tumultuous until the dawn of another day marks their cessation.

Bulletin No. 5, December 10, 1923.



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OXEN HAULING BRITAIN'S AFRICAN NAVY THROUGH JUNGLES

During the World War a British expedition with armed boats trekked laboriously through African jungles to Lake Tanganyika, where they successfully challenged the German forces guarding German East Africa. (See Bulletin No. 5.)